HETEROCERA.

**Lithosiidæ.**

25. *Deiopeia venusta*, Hübner.

*Utetheisa venusta*, Hübner, Ex. Schm. Zutr. figs. 521, 522.

One female.

26. *Argina astrea*.

*Phalæna astrea*, Drury, Ill. Ex. Ent. ii. pl. vi. fig. 3.

One typical female and one of the variety named *A. guttata* by Rambur.

**Nyctemeridæ.**

27. *Leptosoma consors*, n. sp.

Nearly allied to *L. insulare*, Boisduval (Faun. Madag. pl. xii. fig. 1), but the white belt of primaries more oblique, its inferior extremity continued to the outer margin, longitudinal streak less distinctly furcate, border of secondaries broader. Expanse of wings 1 inch 8 lines.

One female.

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## XXIII.—*On the Bryozoa (Polyzoa) of the Bay of Naples.*

By ARTHUR WM. WATERS, F.G.S.

[Continued from p. 126.]

61. *Cellepora coronopus*, S. Wood.

*Madrepore rameux dont les branches rondes sont grainées en dehors*, Marsigli, Hist. Phys. de la Mer, p. 143, pl. xxxi. fig. 149, pl. xxxii. figs. 150–152.
*Cellepora pumicosa*, Linn. Syst. Nat. 12th ed. p. 1286.
*Cellepora coronopus*, Busk, Crag Polyz. p. 57, pl. ix. figs. 1–3.
*Cellepora tubigera*, Busk, *loc. cit.* p. 60, pl. ix. figs. 8–10.
*Cellepora coronopus*, Manz. Bry. Foss. Ital. cont. 4, p. 13, pl. iii. figs. 18, 19.
?*Cellepora tubigera*, Manz. *loc. cit.* p. 14, pl. iv. fig. 25; id. Bri. di Castrocaro, p. 34, pl. v. figs. 60–61.

Zoarium ramose or incrusting; cell-walls thick, smooth; small ascending processes immediately below the aperture or to the side, bearing small rounded avicularia, also very large zoœcial avicularia scattered between the cells. Ovicells prominent, perforated.

I have pieces ramose and tapering in the characteristic way of Busk's *coronopus*, and another incrusting with similar cells.

Opercula suborbicular, slightly triangular at the proximal end, ·14 millim. wide, ·156 long.

*Loc.* Pliocene: Crag, Castrocaro, Sicily, and Calabria; Ficarazzi, Bruccoli, Rhodes, Antwerp (*H. de L.*). Living: Britain and coasts of France (*B.*); Naples, 20 —— fathoms. The ramose form figured by Marsigli is common in the Mediterranean.

62. *Cellepora avicularis*, Hincks. (Pl. XIV. figs. 11, 12.)

*Cellepora Redoutei*, Aud. in Sav. Egypte, pl. vii. fig. 6, p. 64.
*Cellepora avicularis*, Hincks, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, vol. ix. p. 304, pl. xii. fig. 6.
*Cellepora ramulosa*, forma *avicularis*, Smitt, Krit. Fört. ö. Sk. Hafs-B. 1867, pp. 32 and 194, pl. xxvii. figs. 202, 210.

Zoœcia raised, prominent; aperture suborbicular, with one or two raised avicularia usually turned inwards over the mouth, numerous large zoœcial avicularia (scattered among the cells) with wide mandible rounded at the end. Ovicells raised, prominent, perforated.

It grows incrusting large seaweeds, and forms rather large masses. The avicularia are much more raised than I have been able to show in my drawing.

Opercula (12*) suborbicular, the proximal end being the segment of a smaller circle than the distal end. Width 0·152 millim., length 0·136, muscular dots 0·08 millim. apart.

*Hab.* Britain, Arctic Ocean, Red Sea; Naples, 10 fathoms.

63. *Cellepora verruculata*, Smitt. (Pl. XIV. figs. 1, 7.)

*Cellepora verruculata*, Smitt, Floridan Bryozoa, Kongl. Svenska Vet.-Ak. Handl. vol. xi. pt. ii. p. 50, pl. viii. figs. 170–172.

The process (sometimes an avicularium) projecting as a tooth into the peristome is most marked in my specimens, and sometimes gives a triangular appearance to the aperture. The ovicells are smooth and imperforate; zoœcia perforated round the edge, often with a large acute avicularium on ventricose avicularian chambers situated in the proximal part of the cell.

The young cells are granulated, with the oral avicularia at one side, but when a little older have an ascending process on each side of the orifice, and often an umbo in the centre—in this stage exactly resembling *Lepralia bicornis*, Busk; and it may be the same; but as I have not seen the fossil species, I cannot express an opinion.

The oral aperture has two small hinge-projections, which give the appearance of a distinct sinus, which is not shown in the operculum.

The operculum (fig. 7) is nearly orbicular, with hinge-notches near the distal end. Width 0·24 millim., length 0·108 millim., muscular dots 0·08 millim. apart.

*Hab.* West of Tortugas, 42 fathoms; Naples, brought by coral-fishers from considerable depths (the fishermen said from 500 fathoms; but it is not likely to be nearly as much).

### 64. *Cellepora retusa*, Manz.

*Cellepora retusa*, Manz. Bri. di Castrocaro, p. 34, pl. v. fig. 59.
?*Cellepora coronopus*, Manz. Bry. Foss. Ital. cont. 4, p. 13, pl. iii. figs. 18, 19.
*Cellepora tubigera*, Waters, Bry. from Bruccoli, Trans. Manch. Geol. Soc. vol. xiv. p. 475, figs. 20, 21.

Decumbent tubular cells with usually two distinct avicularian processes at the side of the aperture. The surface is smooth in all specimens I have seen. Ovicell globular, perforate; aperture long and narrow.

This I have incrusting, in one layer, on *Eschara cervicornis*. It may be the form sometimes figured as *tubigera*, which, in my opinion, is only another stadium of *C. coronopus*.

The operculum is long and narrow, with an acute proximal end, edges entire; length 0·172 millim., width 0·128, muscular impressions 0·068 millim. apart.

The *Cellepore* are such an intricate genus, and so much stress has been laid upon the mode of growth, that their determination is a matter of great difficulty and the synonymy very uncertain.

### 65. *Cellepora retusa*, var. *caminata*. (Pl. XIII. fig. 1.)

Zoœcia tubular, elongate, narrowing towards the distal end; peristome raised above the aperture, with two or three long tubular avicularia raised over the aperture; occasional zoœcial avicularia; ovicell globular, flat on the upper surface, which is perforate. Operculum long and narrow.

The sketch (fig. 1) is not a camera-lucida drawing, but is drawn to show the cells when perfect and when worn at the ends. The walls are porcellaneous, thick, with fine tubes in a longitudinal direction; these in the inside end with a fine perforation. A somewhat similar structure is shown in some of Savigny's figures; but in older specimens this becomes scarcely visible, and ultimately cannot be made out.

Small adnate convex zoaria (about 5 millims. in diameter) of this species are common on seaweeds.

The operculum (5*) is 0·168 millim. long and 0·132 wide, with a notch where the hinge is often seen in other species.

The shape, which is characteristic, is the same as the last, with the exception of the notch.

### 66. *Cellepora Hassallii*, Johnst.

*Cellepora Costazii*, Aud. in Sav. Egypte, pl. vii. fig. 4.
*Cellepora Hassallii*, Busk, Cat. Mar. Polyz. p. 86, pl. cix. figs. 4, 5, 6.
*Cellepora Hassallii*, Smitt, Krit. Fört. 1867, pp. 33 and 197, pl. xxviii figs. 211.
*Cellepora Hassallii*, Manz. Bry. Foss. Ital. cont. 4, p. 17, pl. iv. fig. 22.

In some specimens, growing on seaweed from the Bay of Naples, the cylindrical cells are more erect and longer than in any of the figures. In all the ovicells have similar radiating lines; and I have not been able to verify Manzoni's and Smitt's remarks as to the variation in the ornamentation of the ovicell. Whether this is only a variety of the form which is called *Boryii* by Audouin is somewhat uncertain. There does not seem any reason for supposing this is *C. bimucronata* of either Moll or Lamouroux.

Operculum (10*), distal end rounded, proximal end with a smaller radius; muscular prominences in the upper half of the operculum 0·06 millim. apart, width of operculum 0·1 millim., length 0·1 millim.

*Loc.* Pliocene: Pezzo, Archi, Carrubare (Calabria); Antwerp (*H. de L.*). Living: Scotland, Britain, Ireland, Red Sea (on a piece of seaweed drawn up on the sounding-line); Naples, on seaweed from moderate depth.

### 67. *Cellepora Boryii*, Aud.

*Cellepora Boryii*, Aud. in Savigny, Descr. de l'Egypte, pl. vii. fig. 3.

Zoarium radiate; cells cylindrical, long, contracting near the distal end; peristome much raised, especially at the two sides, with prominent, mucronated, ascending avicularium on the lower lip overlooking the mouth; ovicell ornamented with radiating openings; peristome nearly meeting over it; aperture rounded on both lips.

At first I thought this was the *Hassallii* of Johnston; but the one prominent rostral avicularium instead of the two on each side of the mouth sufficiently distinguishes it. There can be little doubt that it is the *Boryii* of Savigny, as the mode in which the peristome nearly meets over the ovicell is in both the same, as well as the radiating lines of the ovicell. These were found on the same seaweed as *C. Hassallii*; and it is possible it should only be considered a variety. There are

large zoœcial avicularia, triangular, clavate, very wide, near the end of the mandible.

*Hab.* Red Sea (my collection); Naples from the depth of a few fathoms.

68. *Cellepora ramulosa*, L.

*Cellepora ramulosa*, L., Brit.-Mus. Cat. p. 87, pl. cix. figs. 1, 2, 3.
*Cellepora ramulosa*, Manzoni, Bry. Foss. Ital. cont. 4, p. 12, pl. v. figs. 29, 29′, pl. vi. figs. 30, 30′, 30″; and I Brioz. di Castrocaro, p. 34, pl. v. fig. 62.
*Cellepora ramulosa*, forma *ramulosa*, Smitt, Krit. Fört. 1867, p. 31.

Pliocene: Crag, Castrocaro, Pezzo, and Cannitello; Antwerp (*H. de Lehaie*). Living: Britain, Roscoff (*J.*), Scandinavia (*Sm.*); Naples from 40 fathoms (one piece only), most resembling Manzoni's figure.

This is rather less than 1 millim. in diameter, while a specimen I have from the coast of France, and which I believe resembles the British form, is about 2 millims. in diameter. The Naples specimen has only three cells in a complete circle, or six in the double row, while they are numerous in the Roscoff specimens.

69. *Cellepora sardonica*, nov. (Pl. XIV. figs. 2, 5, 5 *a*, 6.)

Zoarium incrusting; zoœcia irregularly ovate, heaped, an oral rostral avicularium turned over each aperture; small circular and spatulate avicularia scattered over the cells; avicularia of external cells acute, of subsequent cells rounded (occasionally an acute avicularium met with); ovicells plain, small, and deeply immersed, the rounded distal edge of the aperture with a large number of teeth projecting, the proximal straight edge plane.

The shape of the aperture, which is uncommon in the Celleporidæ, is the same as in *C. compressa*, Busk; but as the diagnosis is based on the general appearance, it is impossible to say if they are the same.

Fig. 2 is the form of the external zoœcia of several species of *Cellepora*, where the subsequent characters are entirely distinct; and a glance at figs. 2 & 5 will prove the utility of examining the opercula where it is available.

I have one nice specimen with only one layer of cells incrusting; and this and other species show how closely *Cellepora* and *Lepralia* are connected. It is usually about half an inch thick on the roots of seaweeds.

The species is named from the sardonic manner in which the teeth are shown.

The operculum (fig. 6) is very slightly contracted above

the proximal edge, and is ornamented with fine lines round the border, corresponding to the teeth of the aperture. Width of operculum ·148 millim., length ·124, muscular dots ·12 apart.

70. *Cellepora Cutleriana*, sp. nov. (Pl. XIV. figs. 9, 10.)

*Lepralia bispinosa*, Busk, Mar. Polyz. p. 77 (pars ?).

Zoarium incrusting; zoœcia irregular; proximal part of the peristome much raised and divided, sometimes bearing avicularia on long rostra; below the raised peristome there is usually a large avicularium, mostly turning outwards. The raised cells are bordered by large pores, some having avicularian covers. Young cells ovate-quadrangulate; aperture round above, nearly straight below, with two horns above the aperture.

I have only one small fragment of this from Naples, and the specific description would be more satisfactory if based upon more material; but the irregular position of the cells, and the great difference in form of the young and the old cells, and affinities with other forms with *Cellepora*-characters would seem to indicate its removal from *Lepralia* to *Cellepora*; but, at the same time, the near relationship of the two genera and the difficulty of separation is made apparent.

In looking through the British-Museum specimens I found this marked *Lepralia bispinosa*, var. *a. Cutleriana*, and have therefore retained this name. The entirely different characters of the cells in different parts is well shown in the Museum specimen. The openings round the cells are very large; and in between, in the same rows, are avicularia about the same size. *Cellepora digitata*, fig. 13, has similar avicularia; nor are avicularia taking the place of pores an exception; and these small avicularia are a difficulty for any prehensile theory, and rather indicate the same function as the pores, some of which have these covers while others are without.

71. *Cellepora digitata*, sp. nov. (Pl. XIV. fig. 13.)

Cells much raised, with avicularia and large pore-openings in the same line; peristome divided by four or five clefts.

Either this or the last species may be *C. Larreyi*, Aud. (in Sav. Egypte, p. 66, pl. viii. fig. 5).

I have only one piece from Naples, growing on stone (from about 20 or 30 fathoms), consisting of two or three layers. In consequence of the raised peristome it is difficult to study the aperture, as the opercula are lost; but since drawing and naming this one I have received specimens both from the

neighbourhood of Sydney and Adelaide, in which the peristome is similarly divided; but the avicularia are sometimes more raised, and the cells bristle with raised projections, mostly avicularian. In the Australian specimens there is a wide denticle in the peristome above the oral aperture, similar to that shown in *C. lobulata* (fig. 3), while in the Naples specimens I have only seen a narrow, somewhat acute denticle.

The shape of the opercula, young cells, and ovicells I can only give from the Australian specimens, but fully expect that future "finds" in the Mediterranean will show they are identical.

The exterior cells are ovate, elongate, and have a projecting mucro in front of the lower lip, and, in one stage, exactly resemble the figures of *Lepralia bispinosa* in the B.M. Cat. lxxx. fig. 1; then similar projections appear at the side and on the front of the cell, and gradually the characteristic digitate appearance is assumed. The ovicells are globose, imperforate, wide, and have one or two blunt spines or umbos on the top.

Opercula: distal edge formed by an arc of a large circle, proximal edge by an arc of a smaller one; somewhat similar in shape to those of *C. avicularis* (12*), with a coarse cellular appearance. Width 0·08 millim., length 0·076 millim.

72. *Cellepora lobulata*, sp. nov. (Pl. XIV. figs. 3, 4.)

Peristome evenly raised from a flat surface, divided all round into several lobes. The young cells are slightly granular, and have oral avicularia which turn slightly over the aperture; in the young cells there are six spines. The old cells (fig. 3) show little resemblance to most Celleporidæ, while the younger ones, in the position of the avicularia, indicate this affinity.

73. *Cellepora pumicosa*, Busk (non Linné).

*Cellepora pumicosa*, Busk, Marine Polyzoa, pt. ii. p. 86, pl. cx. figs. 2-6.
*Cellepora ceratomorpha*, Rss. Foss. Polyp. d. Wiener Tert. p. 80, pl. ix. fig. 25, *a, f.*

There is no doubt that this is not *C. pumicosa* of Linné, who refers to Marsigli's figure of *C. coronopus*, which I have seen named in several continental museums as *pumicosa*; and it is therefore unfortunate that Mr. Busk has given this name to the present species; but as he gave a detailed description it would be unadvisable to revert to the original signification.

Opercula orbicular, the proximal edge is the arc of a circle slightly smaller than that of the distal edge; width 0·13 millim., length 0·12; muscular impressions 0·065 millim. apart.

*Hab.* Seas of Europe. Other localities require confirmation. I have only a few pieces from Naples, occurring on seaweeds as small slightly raised patches about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. It may, however, have been overlooked and be more common than this would indicate.

74. *Cellepora margaritacea*, Pourt. (Pl. XXIV. fig. 8–10.)

*Vincularia margaritacea*, Pourtales, Cont. to Fauna of the Gulf Stream, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Camb. U. S. no. 6, p. 110.
*Cellepora margaritacea*, Smitt, Floridan Bryozoa, pt. ii. p. 53, pl. ix. figs. 187-192.
*Buskea nitida*, Heller, Die Bry. des Adriat. Meeres, p. 89, pl. i. figs. 2, 3.

Zoarium cylindrical, dividing dichotomously; zoœcia in alternate rows round the axis, smooth. Peristome scarcely raised, one or two minute avicularia in the proximal edge of the peristome. The area of the ovicell is raised; but the perforated portion is often depressed; 4–8 perforations.

This has much in common with *Cellepora ramulosa*; but should both have to be removed to another genus, the name given by Heller would have to be avoided, since Reuss named a fossil genus, allied to *Defrancia*, *Buskia* (Oberolig. p. 64). Alder called a Ctenostome *Buskia* (Cat. of Zooph. p. 156). We have the above *Buskea*; and Hutton named a genus of New-Zealand Lepralioid forms similar to *Lepralia discreta*, *Buskia*; besides which, I believe, the name has been used in other groups. As the shell is somewhat transparent, the shape of the two avicularian chambers which overlook the mouth can be readily seen. The space between these two avicularia often has the appearance of a sinus.

Operculum (fig. 10) nearly oval, with slight sinal expansion at the proximal end. Width ·084 millim., length ·052, muscular dots ·048 millim. apart.

*Hab.* Common in the Floridan seas (*Sm.*), Adriatic (20–35 fathoms) (*Heller*). Sand Key, 100 fathoms; Havana, 270 fathoms (*Pourt.*). Naples, dredged from 40 fathoms, rare. Capri, about 100 fathoms.

75. *Retepora cellulosa*, L. (Pl. XV. figs. 1, 2.)

This form is, I believe, the one which has usually been denominated *cellulosa*; but I must confess to finding great difficulty with the genus *Retepora*, as the specific variations are very great.

This species, which is the most common at Naples, has a very solid base, half an inch or more in thickness; it then spreads out, sometimes almost horizontally, at others more funnel-shaped; and, as a rule, the foliations are thicker and

more solid than in *R. Couchii*; the lower lip is not raised, but has a small rounded avicularium in the aperture. In this respect it agrees with fig. 7, pl. xii., in Busk's 'Crag Polyzoa,' which he calls *R. Beaniana*, King; but, from the descriptions, I cannot venture on giving synonyms. Scattered over the cells are minute round avicularia; and the same are fairly numerous on the dorsal surface. Both on the back and the front there are pores about the same size as the avicularia, differing only in having no cover; and the same thing occurs in the African *Eschara contorta*, where some of the pores have avicularian covers and some are open. In considering the function of the avicularia the small ones should receive as much consideration as the large sessile ones, which are more easily studied; and in these cases there seems a strong indication of the function being somewhat the same as that of the tube-pores, which are filled with the chylaqueous fluid. It is also an important fact that in the Cheilostomata the zoœcia have covers (opercula), and also the avicularia (mandibles), while in the Cyclostomata the zoœcia are open and the "adventitious tubules" are also without a cover.

Opercula somewhat saddle-shaped; distal edge rounded, proximal nearly straight; long muscular bosses at the side, 0·09 millim. wide, 0·084 long.

*Loc.* This occurs in the Crag, and generally in the Pliocene of Italy and Sicily; but, from the descriptions from other localities, it must remain uncertain whether this is the species described. Living: Arctic Seas, Mediterranean, Australia.

### 76. *Retepora Couchii*, Hincks.
(Pl. XV. figs. 3, 4, 5, 6.)

*Retepora Couchii*, Hincks, On the genus *Retepora*, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. i. p. 355, pl. xviii. figs. 1–6.

*Retepora Beaniana*, Hincks, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, vol. ix. p. 306.

*Retepora cellulosa*, Manzoni, Bry. Foss. Ital. cont. 4, p. 19, pl. v. figs. 26, 28.

This is a most beautiful delicate form, which is not so abundant as the last. In some cases the raised avicularia are wanting, when we have Manzoni's *cellulosa* (fig. 28); and this is certainly the *cellulosa* of many authors. The young cells (fig. 5) have six spines; but, except in the youngest colonies, I have not found any spines. The round avicularia are larger than in the last species; and, besides these, there are long acute avicularia covering the lower part of a zoœcium, and on the dorsal surface there are similarly rounded and large acute avicularia; between the zoœcia is a slightly raised

tubular border. The zoarium is cup-shaped, but very wavy and irregalar.

The large acute avicularia sometimes stand up at right angles to the axes of the zoœcia.

In this species this is rare; but erect avicularia occur abundantly on *Retepora monilifera*, and among the *Lepraliœ* there are several cases of avicularia being either horizontal or perpendicular to the axis.

Operculum: distal end rounded, proximal slightly rounded, 0·1 millim. wide, 0·06 millim. long. The opercula of the two species of *Retepora* are nearly the same; but this seems to differ slightly from the more solid form in suddenly contracting near the distal end.

### 77. *Myriozoum truncatum*, Pall.

*Madrepores rameux dont les branches sont rondes noueuses*, Marsigli. Hist. Phys. de la Mer, p. 145, pl. xxxii. figs. 154–156 (1725).

*Miriozoo*, Donati, Della storia nat. mar. del Adriat. p. 55, pl. vii. (1750).

"*Miriozoon* or *Pseudo-corallium album fungosum* of Aldrovandus," Donati, Phil. Trans. vol. xlvii. p. 107 (1750).

*Millepora truncata*, Pall. Elench. Zooph. p. 249 (1766).

*Millepora truncata*, Letter to Linnæus "On the Animal Nature of the Genus of Zoophytes called *Corallina*," by J. Ellis, Phil. Trans. vol. lvii. p. 404, pl. xvii. figs. 1–7 (1767).

*Millepora truncata*, L. Syst. Nat. 12th ed. p. 1283.

*Millepora truncata*, Lamouroux, Expos. des Polyp. p. 47, pl. xxiii. figs. 1–8.

*Millepora truncata*, Risso, Hist. Nat. de l'Europe, Mer, vol. v. p. 347.

*Myriopora truncata*, Mich. Icon. Zooph. p. 69, pl. xiv. fig. 7.

*Vaginopora polystigma*, Reuss, Die foss. Polyp. des Wiener Tertiärbeckens, p. 73, tab. ix. fig. 2.

*Myriozoum punctatum*, Phil. Beit. zur Kennt. der Tert. d. Nordw. Deutschl. p. 35, pl. xi. fig. 13.

*Myriozoum punctatum*, Reuss, Zur Fauna des deutsch. Oberolig. p. 50, tab. ix. fig. 2, and Bry. d. deutsch. Septarienthon, p. 190; Manz. I Briozoi fossili del Mioc. d'Aust. ed Ung. pt. ii. Denk. k. Ak. d. Wiss. xxxvii. 1877, p. 22, tab. xv. fig. 52, tab. xvii. fig. 55.

*Myriozoon truncatum*, Heller, Die Bry. des Adriat. Meeres, p. 126.

This is well figured by Donati in his Italian work, and also in the Phil. Trans. 1757, where, on p. 107, he describes the animal as "slender at the tail, thick at the belly, and again slender at the neck, to which is attached a little cover."

Ellis, in the Phil. Trans. 1767, used this species as an argument in his letter to Linné for the animal nature of the zoophytes. His figures of the zoarium are very good; but the polypide he speaks of as "a trumpet-like sucker," and figures it thus extending out of the aperture, with the operculum moved out in advance of the polypide.

The only difference in *M. punctatum* of Phil. and Reuss is

the manner in which the ends of the branches widen out laterally; but when a branch commences to divide it has just this appearance, and probably this character is founded upon tips about to divide.

Heller says, the "punctförmigen Zellenmündungen" are only present at the end of the branch, and speaks of a "Deckel," although he places it among Cyclostomata. In the lower part of a branch it is true that the aperture is obliterated by a subsequent calcareous growth.

The zoœcia are placed in a radial direction round an irregular axis composed of the walls of cavities which open at the end of the branch in the growing parts. In section this has a somewhat cellular appearance. The external walls are in older portions very thick, the supergrowth ultimately entirely covering the oral apertures, when the opercula are found imbedded in the theca. This is perforated with pore-tubes, which are filled with the chylaqueous fluid as in other species. The interior walls are a beautiful calcareous network, being much more fragile than in many less solid forms.

Operculum (15*) rounded above, subtriangular below, elongate, hinge below the muscles, which are at the edge near the middle, 0·22 millim. wide, 0·23 long.

*Loc.* Miocene: Austria and Hungary. Pliocene: Castrocaro, Mt. Titano, Darsena, Parlascio, Leghorn, Amato (*A. W.*), Canitello (*A. W.*), Asti, Bonpas, Vedennes, Villeneuve-lez Avignon (Gard), Chaux de Fonds (Suisse), and generally in the Pliocene of Sicily, Freden, Diekholz, Luithorst. Living: Mediterranean, common, 20–55 fathoms (*H.*). Specimen in the British Museum from Algeria. Naples from 40 fathoms and deeper.

[To be continued.]

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XXIV.—*Notices of British Fungi.* By the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S., and C. E. Broome, Esq., F.L.S.

[Continued from ser. 5, vol. i. p. 30.]

**Agaricus* (Lepiota) *amianthinus*, Scop., var. *Broadwoodiæ*. Pileo hemisphærico luteo, subtiliter tomentoso; margine inflexo; stipite æquali annuloque furfuraceo-squamulosis; lamellis candidis adnatis quandoque decurrentibus.

Lyne, Sussex, Miss S. Broadwood.

A very distinct variety if not species.

1731. *A.* (Lepiota) *mesomorphus*, Bull. t. 506. fig. 1; Fr. Hym. Eur. p. 38.